



A MONTH BEFORE THE 'MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI' GYMNASTICS COMPETITION

On March 28-29 the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow will host the annual International Gymnastics Competition for the "Moskovskiy Novosti" prize. A regular meeting of the contest's organizing committee was held in the editorial office.

The USSR Gymnastics Federation issued invitations to 40 countries, among them Japan, Romania, the USA, the GDR, Cuba and China. Similar to previous years, the contest will only involve the free programme. The winners will receive the main prize, while the editorial board's prize will be awarded to sportsmen achieving the highest points in individual events.

For the first time ever sports-

men who will not qualify for the main finals are invited to take part in individual events. Undoubtedly this consolation competition as it were will help gymnasts improve their skills. This is especially important for the competitors from countries where gymnastics is not yet well developed. This competition will be held at the Izmailovo Olympic Sports Complex.

The editorial board prize were made by the GDR lacy from outside Moscow, after the designs provided by 20-year-old artist Valentin ROZANOV. As distinct from previous years the artist made 12 different works, so that a gymnast who has two or more

events will receive a different award each time.

During the contest a farewell ceremony will be held for world, European, national and Olympic champion Nikolai Andrianov, who will turn in coaching.

Earlier the "Moskovskiy Novosti" winners were Olga Korbut, Svetlana Grozdova, Nellie Kim, Moris Pilelova, Yelise Makhina, Sialla Zakharova, Alla Mysaik, Nikolai Andrianov, Viktor Klimanka, Vladimir Marchenko, Vladimir Markelov, Gennady Kryukov, Bogdan Melnik, Sergei Kalashnikov and Yuri Korolyov. It is evident that all the above names are former or current gymnastics stars.



The national soccer cup elimination games are under way in many cities in the USSR. In Leningrad the local Zenit drew with Vasiliyevskiy Zarya, 1-1.

PLAYERS GEARING UP FOR WORLD CUP

FRG coach Jupp Derwall has named 22 players for the World Cup soccer line-up, among them goalie Sepp Maier of Cologne, defencemen Kaliz of Hamburg, Stielke of Madrid Real, and midfielders and forwards Breitner, Dremmler, Rummenigge (all from Bayern), H. Müller of Stuttgart, Schuster of Barcelona, K. Allois, Fischer, Littbarski, Magath, Hübner, both of Hamburg.

A scandalous event in Argentina has taken place during the preparation of the national team. The River Plate players, including Passarella, Kempes,

Filol, Gallego, refused to let a friendly match with the Uruguayan Penarol, because of their opinion of law bonus: even though 10,000 entrance tickets had already been sold. Under the regulations all players can be disqualified for up to 12 months. This rule applies to the national team meetings.

England is planning to let last to arrive in Spain, June 10, i.e., three days prior to the official Cup opening. Coach Greenwood believes the side does not need a long acclimatization period.

A CONFIDENT START

At the world handball championship the USSR is leading Group A with four points after scoring its second win, over Kuwait, 44-19. The hosts and

world champions FRG beat Czechoslovakia, 19-18, and lost as many points but with a larger goal difference than the USSR.

PRIOR TO THE MAIN EVENT

Czechoslovakia, Finland and the FRG who will participate in the world ice speedway championship in Kalinin on February 27-28, as well as a Moscow team met recently for a

friendly match at Moscow Central Army Club stadium. World ex-champion M. Späth of Czechoslovakia, who in event, followed by Moscow's Vitaly Ruskikh and Vladimir Subbotin.

EVEREST AHOY!

Long time to prepare themselves for the climb. They have only a few days to go. The expedition is made up of 12 members, including 10 climbers and two support men. They are all experienced mountaineers. The expedition is led by G. Chomolungma, he said, but it is nearly 1,500 metres higher than the peaks we have scaled so far.

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The expedition's 12-member assault group have trained for a



TOUGH COMPETITION AT HOLMENKOLLEN

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gained Juha Mieto on the closing stages.

The winners say that after so many days of disappointment at the world championship Alexander Zaytsev, who came second in the 15 km race, restored confidence to the Soviet skiers. Throughout the entire distance he kept level with Oddvar Brøe and lost him only by a margin in the final few kilometres. The winner's time was 38:52.5; Zaytsev's—39:02.1. Third-placed Finn Henri Kivonen came only two tenths of a second behind Zaytsev.

Our female skiers had reason to be happy, since the USSR

quartet of Muscovites Lyubov Lyadova and Lyubov Zabolotskaya, Raisa Smetanina, from Sverdlovsk, and Galina Kulakova, from Izhevsk, came second in the 4x5 km relay race, only 13.7 sec behind Norway. The Olympic champions GDR, were placed third.

Berit Aunli, of Norway, captured her second gold medal during the competitions, winning the 5 km race.

The GDR team became the first ever winner of the Nordic combined event. Their three-men team was the best first on the 70 m ski-jump and later in the 3x10 km relay race.

The championship concludes on February 28.



The strength of the Central Army Club's strikers and their passion for goals are too well known to need advertisement. Sea Larionov's attack on the Krylya Sovetov goal in the photo. Yet their recent encounter with the Army Club, from Leningrad, produced a sensation: they went down, 3-2. The gold medals in the current national championship have begun gleaming again for Moscow Spartak as it is now only two points behind the leading Central Army Club.

Photo by Andrei Golovarov



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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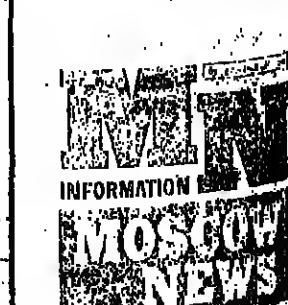
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POLISH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN THE USSR



A Party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, has arrived in Moscow on an official visit.

The delegation was met at the airport by Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolai Tikhonov, as well as by other Soviet Party and state officials.

Leonid BREZHNEV:

Practical steps needed to curb arms race

I fully share your anxiety over the growing nuclear danger and together with you I strongly denounce the mad ideas that the use of nuclear weapons is admissible, be it even for "limited" purposes. Only naive people far removed from reality can hope that the flames of thermonuclear catastrophe will not engulf their homes however far they may stand from the source of conflagration. It is the duty of everyone who cherishes the future of life on our planet to contribute towards removing the threat of nuclear war and towards finding a way to strengthen peace. Thus reads Leonid Brezhnev's reply to Japanese writers—the authors of an appeal against nuclear war.

The Soviet Union has never been the initiator of the arms race. We were not the first to develop nuclear weapons. On the contrary, the Soviet Union is tirelessly advancing concrete and realistic proposals aimed at

ending the arms race and at achieving disarmament. The Soviet Union is prepared to eliminate its nuclear arsenal, but naturally, only if all the other states possessing nuclear weapons follow suit.

At the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, which closed recently, an overwhelming majority of member-countries of this organization supported the Soviet Union's proposal that the

first use of nuclear weapons be declared a heinous crime against humanity. They also voted in favour of the resolution, submitted by the Soviet Union's initiative and banning the manufacture of nuclear weapons. There were some states, however, among them Japan, whose governments opposed these humanitarian proposals.

(Continued on page 2)

Who stands to profit by the arms race?

Albana. The threat to peace is growing. Today the threat of a nuclear holocaust which can destroy human civilization is greater than at any other time. Every day witnesses an acceleration in the stockpiling of monstrously destructive weapons. This is the message contained in an appeal "To All Peoples of the World" adopted by the Disarmament Committee of the World Peace Council at its recent session in Athens.

The meeting was attended by representatives from 37 countries and from the United Nations.

The peace movement should do its utmost to ensure that the decisions taken by the UN emergency session on disarmament be embodied in concrete actions aimed at achieving disarmament. The arms race is only needed by those who make money of preparations

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LOTOS-2 LINKING SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

The commissioning of the Lotos-2 ground station, part of the Intersputnik satellite communication system, has been announced. The station was presented by the Soviet Union to the people of Laos, and was constructed by workers from the two countries. It will now provide reliable telephone and telegraph links enabling Laos to receive television programmes from the USSR and other socialist countries.

The operation of the Lotos-2 is accounted by the failure-free functioning of the Soviet space communication system. It employs satellites of the Cosmos series.

Ground-based space communication stations similar to Lotos-2 are functioning in many other socialist countries. The number of participants in the Intersputnik project is increasing, with Afghanistan being one of the recently admitted members. It should be noted that Intersputnik is an organization open to all countries who seek to use space for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind.

Venera-13 descent module studies Venus

On March 1, 1982 the Venera-13 interplanetary station reached the vicinity of Venus, covering over 300 million kilometres during its four-month journey. The probe's descent module entered the dense layers of the planet's atmosphere and made a gentle landing at the foot of a 7° 30' S lat. and 303° long. In flat country east of the Phoebea region, and transmitted data for 127 minutes. The station meanwhile passed 36,000 kilometres away from the planet and continues its flight following a betacentric orbit.

Venera-13 was launched on October 30, 1981. During its flight on an interplanetary trajectory the on-board instruments studied X-ray radiation, interplanetary plasma, parameters of the solar wind and space rays, and conducted experiments determining the location and properties of galactic gamma sources. This experiment formed part of the Soviet-French programme. Finally Venera-13 studied the interplanetary magnetic field by employing an Austrian-developed magnetometer.

The descent module entered the Venerian atmosphere at a speed of 11.2 kpa, and after slow-down was dropped by parachute to within 47 kilometres of the surface of Venus and finally landed using an aerodynamic slow-down device.

In the course of the descent the instruments capsule studying the chemical and isotopic composition of the atmosphere and clouds and the structure of the cloud layer, conducted a spectral analysis of dispersed solar radiation and recorded the electric charges in the atmosphere.

After the successful touchdown the module transmitted panoramic pictures of the surroundings, and, by employing red, blue and green filters, the first ever colour images of the planet were achieved.

The outside temperature of the planet was 47°C and the capsule experienced a pressure of 89 atmospheres. A special soil-gathering device took a soil sample and conveyed it for subsequent X-ray fluorescent tests to a hermetically sealed compartment, having a pressure nearly 2,000 times lower than the external level and a temperature of approximately 30°C.

The module also assessed the seismic characteristics of the planet and evaluated the physical and mechanical properties of the soil in its natural condition using a retractable device. The Venera-13 station bears a pennant with a bas-relief of Lenin, while the instrumented capsule carries the state emblem of the USSR.

The Venera-14 probe launched four days after Venera-13 is now well on its way, and it is believed it will reach the vicinity of Venus on March 5.

MEETING AT SOVIET DEFENCE MINISTRY

Dmitry Ustinov, Soviet Minister of Defence, and Marshal of the Soviet Union, and the Indian Ambassador to the USSR V. K. Ahluwalia have met, at the latter's request, to cordially discuss matters of mutual interest.

MILLIONS TAKE TO SKIS

Hardly any sporting event in this country has ever brought together so many competitors as during the all-Union skiing day held this past Sunday. According to rough estimates, dozens of millions of skiing enthusiasts from

all age groups have taken part, and around a million of them in Moscow alone.

It is fair to say that this healthy event will continue on a regular basis, drawing millions of fans to next year's meeting.



Photo by Igor Cherkashin

U.S. PROPOSALS: A PROPAGANDA PLOY

Been. A considerable number of district and land branches of the ruling Social Democratic Party have spoken out against the deployment in West Germany of the American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. They have also demanded that a moratorium should be placed on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons for the duration of the Geneva talks.

O. Lafontaine, leader of the Saar branch of the Social Democratic Party, is taking an active part in these discussions.

In a statement on nuclear missiles published in the "Frankfurter Rundschau" newspaper, Lafontaine points to the danger arising from the fact that formulae of approximate equality of forces, serving as the basis for East-West talks on weapons reduction, is often crudely distorted in practice by the Western side. Taking advantage of

the fact that different arms systems are being developed in East and West, and that these systems cannot always remain on an equal footing, the champions of the arms race "dis-cover" so ever growing number of "gaps" in the military might of the West, and then proceed to fill such "gaps". The beginning of the Geneva talks, Lafontaine notes, was marked by a continuation of this dangerous practice. Taking into account the fact that the United States and NATO rely mostly on air and naval power, while the USSR relies on land forces, the American proposal to remove all ground-based missiles from Europe is a poorly disguised propaganda ploy which cannot be taken seriously. The Soviet proposal, writes Lafontaine, which embraces all nuclear delivery systems whether they be based in the air, or on sea and land, as was the case with SALT, shows a much more honest approach.

Who stands to profit by the arms race?

(Continued from page 1)

for war. People should be told exactly who is responsible for the creation and deployment of new types of weapons of mass destruction and for the suppression of the struggles for

peace and national sovereignty. The World Peace Council calls on all peace-loving forces to launch powerful mass action in support of disarmament and in order to prevent another dangerous twist in the arms race.

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"Certain representatives of the US administration, Defense Secretary Weinberger, for instance, are talking absolute nonsense when they maintain that increased expenditure on armaments helps overcome the economic crisis."

Willy Brandt speaking at the SDPG conference

VIEWPOINT

AMERICAN AID: THE TRUE PICTURE

No sooner had the Reagan administration come to power than it right away confirmed the underlying considerations guiding America in its distribution of "development aid". Namely, such aid forms part and parcel of the overall strategy of American foreign policy. It is made available to those countries which agree to and support that strategy. It is intended that it should bring the USA maximum political and economic dividends.

This was precisely the case last year, when Israel and Egypt gobbed up a lion's share of US foreign aid for 1981. Such aid was refused to countries "blacklisted" long before by Washington owing to their independent policies. It was also denied to all those nations which had refused a year earlier to join the US-led boycott of the Moscow Olympics. Three-fourths of this aid was spent by the recipient countries on purchases of American arms, food and consumer goods—in full conformity with Washington's principles that US aid programmes must contribute to America's own well-being, while the poor should learn to fend for themselves.

How do things stand this year? Beck in January a bill was passed in the USA, giving the biggest dollop of "aid", accounting for over half of the entire kitty, to America's closest allies—Israel, Egypt and Turkey. The next largest recipient is to be the ruling junta in El Salvador: latest reports indicate that it is to get up to 600 million dollars or even more. This will be mainly used to buy American arms or to pay the US military advisers in El Salvador. America has also lifted the ban previously imposed on aid, including military assistance, to the dictatorial regimes in Chile and Pakistan. The rest of the American aid will be distributed among the low African and Asian nations who have agreed, in exchange, to abandon part of their sovereignty and make their territory available to the US naval and air forces.

The most telltale feature of US government "development aid" given this year is that it is given to nations that are developing. The aid remains as prominent as ever before—indeed, over two-thirds of the aid has been earmarked for US arms deliveries to traditional American



A CIA disc-jockey.

Drawing by Leonid Byelobrov

WASHINGTON AIDS AND ABETS SALVADORAN JUNTA'S CRIMES

Mexico City. Junta forces have employed napalm bombs, reports the Farabundo Martí radio operated by the insurgents in El Salvador.

The radio also claimed the presence of North American mercenary detachments fighting against patriotic forces. The insurgents have intercepted con-

versations over the radio in English. The presence of mercenaries arriving from the United States for military action in El Salvador has even been admitted by a television network in the United States itself. It featured a film depicting Americans carrying M16 rifles in the Usulután and San Vicente departments.

Yuri KURITSYN



existence of "hot spots" and complex situations and on the differences existing between individual countries.

Let's take a look at how America goes about its business in the Middle East. There has been much talk recently in Washington and in the capitals of some Arab countries of sizeable increases in American arms deliveries. The latter countries are buying weapons mainly to

customers such as Israel, as well as to anti-popular regimes like those in El Salvador. Guatemala and elsewhere, which are holding on to power only with US backing.

There is also an increasingly prominent tie-up with the arms trade, another area of the military business. "The New York Times" reported the other day that this year the US administration had decided to set a record of sorts, selling weapons to the tune of 25-30,000 million dollars, or twice as many as last year. Washington reckons that its "aid" in loans and credits for arms purchases will stimulate the recipient countries to step up their own military spending—Egypt, Pakistan, Sudan, and several other countries would seem to be a vivid illustration of the truth of this belief.

In dealings with such countries America is primarily guided by political motivations and by the desire to tie them more securely to its own shingle. In other words, to lead and to its policy. But Washington is also well aware of the financial benefits accruing from the arms business, and is cashing in quite handsomely on the

King HUSSEIN: Israel prepares for aggression against Lebanon

New York. King Hussein of Jordan has said that intelligence information of the disposal of the Israeli army is preparing for large-scale aggression against Lebanon.

In an interview with the American ABC television company Hussein said that there were ominous signs of an impending invasion by Israeli troops. For some time now Israeli forces have been encroaching on the Lebanese border, and possibly even on Lebanese territory. Of late, we have been watching the build-up in Israeli military power, he stressed. Hussein said that Israeli aggression posed a threat not only to Lebanon, but also to other Arab states, including Jordan, the latter being the longest ceasefire line with Israel.

The King accused the United States of maintaining a consistent policy in the Middle East and pointed out that the American have not fulfilled their commitments arising out of UN Security Council Resolution No. 242. He declared that the Camp David Accords have only complicated the situation in the region. In this connection, he again emphasized, how important it was that the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, takes part in the search for a lasting peace.

Also appearing on the ABC programme was US Defense Minister Caspar Weinberger who admitted that the United States knew about the concentration of Israeli troops on the Lebanese border. Not only did he fail to condemn the humiliating invasion, he actually gave the Israeli the go-ahead by refusing to predict the American attitude to the intervention. In other words, he gave Israel a green light to aggression. Such an attitude coming from the Chief of the Pentagon amazed even the very men who took part in the programme.

Leonid BREZHNEV:

Practical steps needed to curb arms race

(Continued from page 1)

The Soviet Union is working persistently to achieve practical results in curbing the arms race. And it is our task that far from enough has been achieved in this direction.

In the present-day complicated international situation, when the United States is developing and introducing into production qualitatively new types of weapons of mass destruction when it is pursuing a policy of escalation of armaments on the one hand, and at the same time, in the name of peace, is talking about the limitation of armaments and taking an anti-Soviet stand with regard to Soviet proposals aimed at improving the international situation, it is of prime importance that the activities of all peace-loving forces in the world be stepped up. In this connection I would like to support your appeal for immediate action in defense of peace. It is of great value that the Japanese peace committee is determined to make their contribution to this noble cause and to protect strongly against the deployment of both nuclear and foreign nuclear weapons on Japanese territory.

It remains to be added that increasing numbers of American weapons, both in "aid" and direct sales, are going to developing nations which are in far greater need of economic assistance to bolster their economies. Of this, however, according to the American press, they are getting increasingly small amounts.

MM INFORMATION No. 16, 1982

INDIA'S SERIOUS CONCERN

New Delhi. The Indian government has unambiguously told the United States and Pakistan of its serious concern over the massive supply of US arms to the Islamabad military regime. India's Defence Minister, Ramaswami Venkatarao, told the lower house of parliament. He emphasized that the Indian government was fully aware of the threat to India's security caused by this development of events and was doing everything necessary for upholding its interests.

Answering questions presented by MPs recently, the minister said that besides the United States, the suppliers of modern arms and other military hardware to Pakistan now included Britain and other Western states as well as China.

PEOPLE

Rafael Ruiz, of Caracas, was to graduate from the medical university of Venezuela a short while ago, but has so far failed. Out of the 250 graduates of the university she is considered the only one who is officially dead.

In September last year, the 16-year-old student and her two friends were on board a light plane, which crashed over the Amazonian jungle. The rescuers found no survivors at the crash site. Yet, Rafael did not die. Instead she was found by Indians who saved her life.

Following her long wanderings through the jungle, Rafael was faced with an even longer and tedious passage through a maze of red-eyes. To be brought back to life on paper proved more difficult than surviving a plane crash. A whole team of lawyers are now employed on invalidating the documents which testify to her death and funeral and signed by the municipal authorities.

STRIKE-BREAKERS TO BLAME

Washington. According to the American CBS network, the January disaster at Boston's airport involving a DC-10 plane was caused by one of the US administration's place of the sacked air controllers, involved in last autumn's nationwide strike. The network stressed that the poorly trained controller made an elementary technical mistake which resulted in the plane skidding off the runway into the bay killing two people.

A CALL BY SENATOR HART

Washington. Senator G. Hart (Dem-Col) has urged the Reagan administration to take positive steps concerning talks with the Soviet Union on curbing the strategic arms race. Speaking in Congress he strongly advocated the belief in the Soviet-American SALT-2 Treaty and supported the current Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

The Senator stated that he was also convinced that much more should be done. We must revise our approach to establishing control over nuclear arms. We must focus on reducing the tremendous menace of nuclear war, he emphasized.



The first group of 400 regular army and security service officers from El Salvador are undergoing military training at the US Fort Benning in Georgia. The 14-week course is designed to make them proficient in day and night combat operations, assault landings, laying bridges, mining, handling military equipment, and, first and foremost, in quickly and effectively exterminating people.

Photo AP-TASS

Science and technology

COMET EVIDENCE IN A GLACIER

According to the West German magazine "Hobby", chemists from the University of Cologne have discovered space particles in the 50-metre-thick Virgin Glacier of the Swiss Alps. The minute particles, that are no thicker than 0.15 mm, belonged to a comet which came very close to our planet in 1637.

ANTS THAT FOLLOWED THE SUN

It is known that many living beings are able to attain their bearings in any locality from the sun, which is used like a compass. Yet, at various times of the day the sun moves at different speeds. In fact its rate is ten times faster in the middle of the day than

at dawn, how do animals, birds and insects use the sun to mark the days passing? The magazine "New Scientist" writes about the ability of ants, who are able to find their way in the deserts of Tunisia. In their search for food, these busy creatures travel as far as 100 metres from their homes taking their bearings from the sun. Scientists conducted an experiment, by coating some ants, placing them in a deserted beaker and setting them free in an unfamiliar location. The insects were placed in an area with no terrestrial references, and their view of the sky was modified by means of a filter. During the experiment all the ants turned in the direction of "home", and stopped their journey only when the sun was obscured from them.

CHINESE-SOUTH KOREAN TRADE

Tokyo. China which has no diplomatic relations with South Korea is not adverse to developing trade with the latter country, writes the Japanese "Ekonominista" journal. In the March issue.

According to Hongkong statistics, says the journal, 60 million dollars worth of Chinese goods were delivered to South Korea via Hongkong between January and November 1981—this is a rise of 220 per cent

over the corresponding period of the previous year. Chinese imports from South Korea via Hongkong over the same period went up 320 per cent—to 137 million dollars.

April from trade via Hongkong, the journal states, the recent years have witnessed rapid growth in direct Chinese-South Korean trade. In 1980 it increased 390 per cent as compared with 1979.

OF INTEREST

Nail-biting suspense in Swiss Alps

It is great fun for both children and grown-ups in many countries to slide down a hill on a sledge. The ordinary sledge is normally used for sport and recreation, and it is made from both metal and wood. The Associated Press Agency reported that the Swiss folk, Augustin Tourner, designed a special sledge slithering it with 400 nails, with the sharp sides pointing up. Witnessed by newsmen and hundreds of tourists the folk joy as the sledge covered 1,200 metres down on the Alpine glacier. According to

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NATO FOLLOWS CLOSE ON WASHINGTON'S HEELS

TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachov comments on the provocative naval exercises which began on February 27 in the Straits of Florida, not far from the Cuban coast, and in which the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, Britain and West Germany are taking part. The United States, he writes, is making the dangerous mistake of expanding NATO's "zone of responsibility" by involving its allies in conflict situations which do not immediately affect West European interests.

Naval muscle-flexing of this type is designed not only to back up the campaign of threats launched by Washington against Cuba, Nicaragua and the national liberation movement in El Salvador, but also to involve America's European allies in any venture which the United States may launch in accordance with the concept of two and a half wars recently adopted by the Pentagon. This concept provides for the United States' readiness to wage long-term conventional war in almost any part of the world.

AMERICA'S CRISIS

The crisis at present being undergone by America is in fact being purely economic in origin, writes Vilya Kabaysh in the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA newspaper. It is closely linked to the political, ideological and moral crisis which today beset American society. These crises which manifest themselves in a hundred and one ways have become an ordinary part of the American scene though they are nonetheless terrible for that.

At this critical juncture in its history America finds itself in the hands of a weak administration, indeed possibly the weakest that it has ever had, Kabaysh writes. An administration that appears to be doing its best not to alleviate the crisis but to intensify it in domestic and foreign policy alike. Power decides not to Hollywood "Westerns", and this approach has now been transcribed to American politics. But, as distinct from the cinema, in politics one is well aware of the difference between real power and the flexing of muscles—more often than not the latter is but a cover for weakness.

WESTERN SABOTAGE

Seeking to denigrate the socialist community, bourgeois propaganda is indefatigable in their efforts to show that the emergence in Eastern Europe of countries with a new social system has been a result of the Yalta agreement and a concession to the Soviet Union from the West, rather than a natural consequence of internal processes, writes A. Lebedev, Candidate in Science (Moscow), in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper.

As to the Yalta agreement, a single paragraph in a substantial for the historical process is absurd, to say the least. It is even more absurd to talk of "unanimous concessions" to socialism. Faced with the destruction of fascism, the countries of the West had to admit the emergence of new political realities. The Yalta agreement put its seal to this state of affairs. Yet, the West has never entirely abandoned its hopes for a possible reversal of the process of change now in progress in those countries which embarked on a socialist road of development.

The present situation again confirms the truth of a CPSU statement to the effect that for the West the ideological struggle is not confined to a confrontation of ideas. The new attempts to put the screws on socialism and to weaken the positions of the USSR and of the other socialist countries in the world arise by taking advantage of the Polish developments have an obvious aim—to disrupt the present military and political balance and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole.

'LINKAGES' LEAD TO A STALEMATE

The White House is widely employing the "linkage" policy as a diplomatic means of pressurizing the USSR, writes A. Aleksandrov in the NEW TIMES weekly. Under this formula inherited by Kissinger from his idol Metetrich, the settlement of various problems is solved through issues depending on totally unrelated subjects under discussion. In demanding "good conduct" from the Soviet Union, the article points out, Washington naturally reserves the right to decline the form of conduct. In this manner the USA wants to supersede the fundamental principles of international law laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of the European Security Conference and other international documents by using its "linkage" principle. This attitude, the article stresses, can only result in the deadlock of issues under review with the consequences that this implies.

eyewitnesses, he experienced no particular inconvenience. This was Augustin Tourner's very original way of celebrating his 40th birthday.

In the hands of a diviner

An ordinary willow branch becomes a valuable tool in the hands of Peter Ingverzen. This enterprising Danish teacher specializes in discovering, underground veins, employing a method which has been in existence for thousands of years. Ingverzen has already travelled to many countries using his divining skills though the more of a twig which turns out to be a vein, the more valuable it is. The only one suitable for use as a divining tool.

Round the Soviet Union

● A MILK FARM HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED IN A SUBURB OF KAUAS TO MAINTAIN 2,500 CATTLE. This is the biggest complex of its kind in Lithuania and is fully automated. Similar production farms have been established near other major cities in the republic.

● AN OIL AND ORE CARRIER, "IVAN TEYOSYAN", DESIGNED TO CARRY 100,000 TONNES OF ORE, HAS BEEN LAUNCHED ahead of schedule by the ocean shipyard in Nikolayev, the Ukraine. This is the last in the series of giant ships of this class.

● A MANUAL FOR TEACHING THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MATHEMATICS TO SIX-YEAR-OLDS HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BY THE INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY AT THE GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. As a result of many years of experimenting, they have produced a manual for pre-school teachers. The authors suggest various games which could teach arithmetic and develop logical thinking abilities.

A solar water pump

Sheep in the Zhamsanhan Gorge, south of Lake Balkhash, are now supplied with water by solar power.

In this semi-desert the sun shines more than 300 days a year.

The installation which feeds an electric engine pumping water from a well consists of a screen of 20 square metres fixed on ferro-concrete supports. The screen divided into twelve units works as a battery. It generates electric current which is then transformed by an accumulator. The accumulator and the electric engine are connected to nine batteries, which make the pump work. The water thus acquired is stored in a small reservoir.

RIGS IN THE DESERT

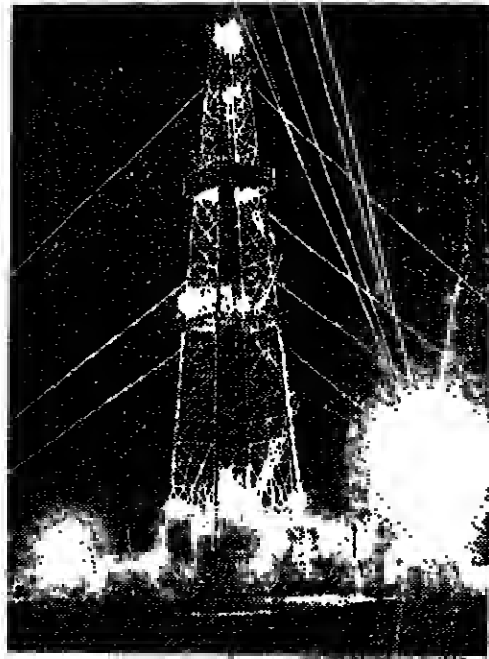
This rig is situated in the Karakum Desert of Turkmenia, where a new natural gas field Dauletabad-Doomer is being intensively developed.

A pipeline under construction there will link the gas fields with the Central Asia — Centre trunk line. According to estimates, in 1983 the new gas field will produce 7,500 million cu m of gas.

The gas industry is a fast developing one in Turkmenia, with gas resources in the Karakum estimated at many billion cubic metres.

The major Shatlyk gas field began operations during the last five-year period; now the Dauletabad-Doomer field is the largest in Turkmenia.

The prospecting gas deposits in Turkmenia are second only to those in the Tyumen Region of Western Siberia. The plans are to increase gas



production in the republic to 81-83,000 million cu m in the current five-year plan period (1981-85).

CHIMNEY ORCHARD

The hanging gardens of Sevania prompted Armenian horticulturalists to form an original hothouse design.

The winter garden's central element is composed of an ordinary chimney that is part of a central heating boiler, surrounded with many stores of rooted orchards. The design was suggested by a group of engineers at the scientific and production amalgamation of the republic's local industries ministry.

Calculations revealed that every square metre of the 30-metre-high chimney radiates per hour 135,000 kilocalories which are normally wasted. This is

enough to heat a many-storeyed chimney-centred hothouse with an area of 4,000 square metres. The cost of growing winter vegetables would be reduced by 60 to 70 per cent, and also the additional advantage is seen in the efficient use of land.

Town constructors also go along with this project. They are now able to transform the tall boiler-chimneys into an attractive sight that is in keeping with the architectural pattern of residential and industrial districts.

At present new hothouses are being built in the village of Lisaket and in the town of Ar-tashat.

A POWERFUL MACHINE FOR MAKING SUGAR

Powerful sugar-making machines are now being made in Simy, Ukraine. Each machine produces 30 tonnes of white sugar per hour and is economical on electricity. About a hundred of these centrifugal machines will be made annually. They will help speed up the sugar-making process and cut down losses of raw materials during storage. As a result, the annual output of sugar will go up by more than 400,000 tonnes.

The machines will be introduced into sugar factories during the current five-year plan under a technological programme code-named "Sugar".

Tunneled river will irrigate lands

The level of 6,300 metres has been attained by the builders of the 14-kilometre irrigation canal—the largest in this country—bored through the mountains across the Vakhsh Range in the Dargatinskaya Valley in Tajikistan. The tunnel's diameter is the same as Moscow's Metro system.

At present, the tunnelling is directed from the entrance and exit portals, which restricts the use of machines. The workers have decided to accelerate the rate of operations by increasing three times the number of shafts.

At the moment, the trip from the Dargatinskaya Valley where the water is destined to travel along the tunnel, are preparing the lands. They are building a network of irrigation canals and providing settlements for the state farms. The reclamation of a hundred thousand hectares of fallow land to be undertaken to several stages. To begin with, they will irrigate 12 thousand hectares of fallow land, a task which will be accomplished next year.

In the Dargatinskaya Valley it is planned to set up a large irrigated area for cotton, fruit, grapes, vegetables and fodder growing.

HOUSES FOR BAM

The Alytus pilot-production house-building factory in Lithuania began manufacturing another batch of comfortable four-room cottages for Baikal-Amur Railway construction workers.

They are specifically designed to weather Siberia's harsh climate. The houses are fitted with three window-panels each, and the increased air circulation between the panels insulates them against the frosts. The houses also contain an additional protection layer of mineralized wadding 100 mm thick. Significantly, the buildings stand on piles since the railway passes through an earthquake area.

A chemist-shop of days gone by

Every visitor to the Riga History Museum of Medicine in Latvia can now enter an old pharmacy and buy medicine in it. From the massive cash register to the stone mortars and pestles everything in the shop recreates the atmosphere of the pharmacies of the late last century.

Porcelain bottles of medicine find the shelves of stained-glass cupboards. The scales decorated with an image of Panacea, the Goddess of medical therapy, a notebook with entries for prescriptions and many other objects remind visitors of how the chemists of days gone by used to work. The only contrast is provided by the modern medicine displayed behind the glass windows of the oak counter, which used to contain such preparations as "pepper for cold fever", "raisins for a hoarse throat" and infusions "for night".

Students at the factory

The MTZ tractor, produced in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia, and popular in dozens of countries, has become another twenty kilograms lighter due to the inventiveness of students from the Byelorussian Polytechnical Institute who have designed a new set of parking brakes for the machine.

The latest and graduation papers produced by the Polytechnical students are widely used in the design of new models of tractor and to perfect technological processes. The design bureau at the tractor works has a special set of rooms where would-be engineers work on the solution of specific design problems. In this way students acquire practical experience which stands them in good stead when they start work as fully qualified engineers.

OF INTEREST

A MOTHER WITH A KIND HEART

When a little dog called Sevuk (Shochik) which usually never attracts much attention, steals among cages in the winter quarters of the Yerevan Zoo, many animals joyfully welcome her company.

This "kind mother" has nursed more than twenty cubs of different beasts. She is now sharing a cage with a four-month-old striped hyena whose birth is rare in captivity.

Although the end is almost twice Sevuk's size, she continues nursing and protecting him.

Sevuk acted as a nurse for the first time three years ago, when the mother of a newborn leopard rejected her offspring. The blind cub refused to be bottle-fed, so he was placed together with Sevuk's four puppies.

A little tiger was nursed by Sevuk as carefully as her own puppies, then it was a lion and a panther, wolves, an orange-brown and many other rejected newborns.

Visitors to the Zoo often wonder how it is possible for a little black dog to so tirelessly enter the cage of a ferocious beast who puts contentedly, "mewing" over her and wagging the tail.

Places to visit

Pushkin Museum celebrates 70th anniversary



A series of lectures to mark the museum's 70th anniversary is being held at Moscow's Museum of Fine Arts named after poet Alexander Pushkin. The opening lecture was devoted to the department of drawings dubbed the Engravings Cabinet. The museum's collection of more than 350 thousand drawings and engravings includes works by Dürer, Rembrandt, Callot, Mantegna and other foreign as well as Russian and Soviet masters.

The world-famous Pushkin Museum was opened in May 1912. It stands in the centre of Moscow near the Kremlin in a handsome building, designed by noted architect Roman Klein.

The idea of opening a fine arts museum in Moscow was first broached in progressive Russian intelligentsia circles and it was realized thanks to the efforts of members of Moscow University, and first and foremost to Professor Ivan Tsvetayev, father of Marina Tsvetayeva, the well-known poet.

At first the museum was visualized as a branch of the

university to be used for teaching purposes. It was to house a collection of plaster-casts of ancient, medieval and Renaissance works of art. But the very first exhibition put on at the museum was more than just a show of copies; it featured a number of original works of art such as antique vases, Byzantine icons and a rare collection of Egyptian papyrus.

The October Revolution of 1917 opened a new stage in the museum's history. Its collection was now enlarged by the acquisition of masterpieces from state-owned collections of nationalized works of art. The opening of a portrait gallery in 1924, consisting of original works by old Western masters, was an important innovation.

1940 proved to be another milestone in the museum's history: in this year a most valuable collection of French paintings of the late 18th-early 20th centuries was handed over to the Pushkin Museum by the former Museum of Modern Western Art.

The museum's collection which continues to grow, now contains over four thousand paintings. In terms of numbers and value, in the Soviet Union, the Pushkin Museum's collection is second only to that of the Hermitage, in Leningrad.



Science and technology

FUEL RESOURCES OF THE SOVIET NORTH

Recent discoveries of Soviet geologists have turned the north of the European part of the USSR into the largest oil and gas reservoir in the world. The vast fields around Vorkuta, moreover, have proved to be far from limited, as went on. Powerful seams, some fairly close to the surface and some metres thick, have been discovered to the south of the present basin. Specialists suggest that development should be concentrated in the first instance on a massif in which three billion tonnes of coaling coal are concentrated. It is located at a comparatively short distance from the railway. It is also proposed to build a number of thermal power stations here.

WEST SIBERIAN PLAINS ARE SINKING

Over the past quarter of a century, the Soviet Union's largest plain, the West Siberian, has sunk by almost a third of a metre.

After conducting numerous measurements over a vast area, and studying the results, geologists have discovered that the gigantic de-

pression is declining at the rate of 10-15 millimetres a year.

The results of these explorations failed to surprise scientists, since the territory lying between the Ural Mountains and the Yenisei River rests on a huge crystal plate and its geological history has abounded in cases of oscillations.

Today the depression of the plain affects the climatic conditions of the entire area, however, not to the same extent as during ancient times. Some scientists believe that this phenomenon has caused a continuous increase of bogs and marshes. At present, more than two-thirds of Western Siberia is covered with bogs and this territory is constantly expanding. It has also been noted that the moist soils southwards.

The results of the measurement of the vertical movements of the earth's crust are presently being mapped by land surveys together with the scientists from Akademgorodok in Novosibirsk. Such a map, never before published, will prove invaluable to all and any promoters of agricultural planning to develop new areas and for scientists.

VIEWPOINT

An engineer for the late 20th century

Our country has embarked on a course towards intensifying the economy. An important role in this process will be played by engineers. Academician Georgi NIKOLAYEV, Rector of the Moscow Bauman Higher Technical School, describes the training of engineers.

The essential ingredients that will form the optimum of an engineer working in the late 20th century might be defined like this—specialization but only on the basis of broad fundamental knowledge. This approach allows for flexibility in engineering thinking and far adaptation to new ideas.

The Soviet higher school system is establishing a variety of courses giving engineers a chance to study additional specializations. Recently, for example, the medical engineering industry has developed at a rapid pace. Advanced medical treatment requires the creation of complex and specialized equipment. No technical higher school has so far produced engineers in this field. Yet the necessary knowledge can be acquired by an engineer attending a two-year part-time course.

As a rule, such courses are attended by highly qualified engineers. Having gained the prerequisite knowledge in physiology, anatomy, and biology, an engineer is issued a certificate which officially allows him to work in medical engineering. Special training is now available to all those who wish to gain knowledge in latest technologies. After all, lasers are employed in thermal treatment, welding and metal cutting, in surgical operations and in dozens of other areas.

Educational training in Soviet higher schools fully takes into account modern conditions. We seek to completely prepare a future engineer for work in existing situations. Apart from improving the quality of teaching fundamental sciences, we are now including a wider programme in humanities. Technical education departments set aside more time for such subjects as history, philosophy and economics. One thing is for sure that the sign of pure "technocracy" is fast becoming a thing of the past.

Throughout their course of education engineering students take four sessions of practical training in total of eight months. This not only prepares them quickly and thoroughly for their first jobs, but also considerably raises their professional standards. I have heard people say that such industrial practice in this country is useless to students, as the overall Soviet technological standards are not very high. This view is obviously biased.

We now will deny Soviet successes in aerospace technology, in nuclear power engineering, in metal rolling and welding and in various other industries. Students invariably undertake their practical training at advanced enterprises.

I also count it as a great advantage that every student knows two to three years before he graduates where he will be employed. This makes it possible for him to take into account the specific qualities of his future employment in his term and graduation papers, and consequently to master his future job in advance. This system can only be based on full employment and therefore it is impossible for most countries in the West.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ARCTIC SEA ROUTE: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Leningrad and Vladivostok are separated by a distance of 23,200 kilometres if one chooses to sail via the Suez Canal or only by 14,280 kilometres if one opts for the Arctic Sea Route, the GUDOK newspaper writes. If a ship takes a more northerly route, there is even greater reduction in distance.

Yet there are more important aspects to the Arctic Sea Route than its brevity. For many areas in Siberia and the Far East the sole means of delivering large consignments of cargo. Railways and motorways are practically non-existent along the Arctic coast which is characterized by permafrost and endless marshes. Planes are unable to handle on their own the vast amounts of cargo, in millions of tonnes, which are required. The Siberian rivers are important transport arteries, but they flow only from north to south. There is thus a major need for latitudinal transportation. Navigation along the Arctic Sea Route is based on the use of icebreakers which today are equipped with nuclear-powered engines.

In the current five-year plan, the cargo fleet will acquire many nuclear-powered ships. Fuel is very expensive northwards the Arctic Circle, and the fleet's fuel requirements are enormous. The USSR is to build a nuclear LASH container-carrier which will be able to navigate which ice sheets in its own. Riding on ice, it will not require a berth for unloading operations. This is a very important asset and not only in the Arctic areas.

Other projects under way include the building of cargo submarines.

The Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which studied prospects for the Arctic Sea Route, predicts that by the beginning of the 21st century, more cargo will be carried along the Arctic Sea Route than through the Baikal-Amur Railway.

NEW NATURE PRESERVE

The so-called "sterk" species of white bear has no natural enemies, nor has it ever been pursued by man.

But, all the same, this bird has become very rare. The reasons for the disappearance of "sterk" cranes can be traced to man's efforts to husband nature, says A. Alexandrov, head of the RSFSR Expedition for Western Siberia, writing in PRAVDA. In the whole of Yohilo, there are only 300 pairs of "sterk" cranes, he says. And this is the only population of "sterk" in the world. Herds of domesticated deer move across the tundra to their summer pastures at the very time when the cranes are settling on their nests. Those cranes which are behind hand in lining their walls, are left homeless for the rest of the year—the deer oust them from homes and destroy their nests.

In order to make sure that the white crane didn't move out altogether, the expedition headed by Alexandrov marked up on maps the nesting-places of the cranes and the routes taken by the deer. These maps were given into the care of the herders directing the deer. The plan worked: the cranes have returned home. What is more, a nature preserve based on the scientists' findings has now been set up on the Alazeya-Kelme tundra. Covering two million hectares, the preserve will be made up of three isolated sections. The Alazeya or westernmost section, will be a preservation for the white "sterk" crane and pink-footed goose. The latter is the biggest of the species in the Soviet Union.

LIVE TO 150 AND BE HAPPY

This is a view taken by Academician Pyodor Uglov of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. It is a fact that 90 per cent of people do not reach old age, and most die before their time, he writes in the magazine TERHNIKA-MOLODOY. Many die from disease, therefore a major step towards longevity consists in the prevention and treatment of disease.

Scientists believe that nobody on earth has yet died a natural death from old age. The biological length of human life has not been ascertained and the age of between 150 and 180 that people have reached is certainly not the limit. With the elimination of disease human life will be lengthened for a span which has not been established.

Natural death must be preceded by physiological ageing. This sort of ageing is a rare hypothetical oc-

currence which, though possible theoretically, has not practically been proved. People have enough knowledge to conquer diseases and other external factors that of present shorten our lives. It is only necessary for us to concentrate all the efforts and means placed at our disposal to ensure a long and happy life.

CHILDREN AND THE THEATRE

Theatre director Boris Pohrovsky examines the question of what a theatre for children should be in the TEATR magazine.

A play which arouses no interest among children is, as a rule, also boring for grown-ups.

Working with children, one should avoid candeloscen, hook or baby-act. The argument that a child "won't understand" most probably simply boils down to an inability or even fear of being frank and truthful with him. Perhaps, it is an innate feeling of shame for lives that are not above reproach that causes grown-ups to erect such forbidding walls of falsehood and insincerity. In fact such barriers only serve to increase a child's distrust. Here we may well have put our finger on the weak point of many plays for children on moral subjects.

The division of art into that "for grown-ups only" and "for children only" is unnatural. Art is a single whole, and if some of its chapters are written for children, this does not mean that these should be of a different nature or quality.

An actor will only be able to reveal the beautiful in a child if he has an inner compulsion to oppose before him, prompted by a spiritual, civic and personal desire in this way he will derive a great personal delight from acting before them. A meeting with children on this level will be a festival for the soul, for each individual actor and for the entire company, and it will be the seed of a festival for the children sitting in the auditorium.

Educationalist Vasily Sukhomlinsky used to say, "A man who holds a violin in his hands will be incapable of a bad action". It is the duty of theatre, as it is the seed of all the other arts, to insert this violin into the soul of each child and to help him learn to play it. Let us hope our children's theatres will learn to master this technique.

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

Camereon Vadim Yusov has been attributed with several highly successful films including the very popular "Ivan's Childhood". "I Walk Around Moscow", "Andrei Rublev", "Solaris", "Don't Grieve" and "They Fought for Their Country".

Twenty years ago, one of the most bitter and heart-rending films about the war, "Ivan's Childhood", was directed by Andrei Tarkovsky. In this film for the first time Yusov was given the opportunity to reveal his striking talents as a cameraman. The uniqueness of this work consisted in its poetic quality and multiple visual imagery.

The film was scripted upon two levels—on the one hand, we tell the story of the war years, and the grim trials that faced our hero, but, on the other, we tell the light-filled dreams of peace filtering the dreadful scenes of war. His childhood memories left Ivan with the images of his mother's death, of the torture and sufferings of the people during war time, but he could never forget the loving hands of his mother, her face, the cool water from the well, and the ripe juicy apples. These episodes were shifted in both time and space, while the visual images balanced precariously between fact and fiction.

Yusov introduced to the film a fantastic spectrum of tonal moods conveyed through his camera. His visual language is one of symbols, imagined visions, and metaphoric definitions. The world of ordinary objects, nud phenomena transformed by the cameraman acquired unique colours, images and shapes. Every shot was both exact and perfect, conveying a distinct and complete message.

This cameraman has a full understanding of his material, everything is therefore convincing and authentic. To achieve this, he varies his style to suit each specific scene, in order to fully convey the inner structure of the narrative.

In his subsequent films, Yusov departs from the sophisticated visual style of "Ivan's Childhood". The external expression of what we can see in his later work implies, but does not provide direct meanings. An example of this is "Andrei Rublev" where the main idea is to reveal the character of the great Russian icon-painter through the development of his soul and mind. The film was shot in black and white, and coloured film was employed only in the last stages specifically to show the rich colours of Andrei Rublev's frescoes.

Consequently, the cameraman's guiding principle in producing the film's atmosphere was to make each shot as compacted and meaningful as possible.

Yusov is indeed a professional with high and demanding standards. At the moment, the Mosfilm Studio is shooting a new film, "The Red Ball", and the cameraman is Vadim Yusov.

Vadim YUSOV



EVENINGS WITH TIKHON KHRENNIKOV

Tikhon Khrennikov has held a series of successful evenings dedicated to his art at the central Concert Hall in Moscow. He performed the finale of a piano concerto set to the accompaniment of the Moscow Radio's Variety and Symphony Orchestra conducted by the USSR People's Artist Yuri Silyanov. A prominent feature

during these cultural evenings was a new performance of the ballet, "Ballad of a Hussar", which was danced by the classical ballet ensemble of the Moscow Regional Philharmonic Society. Other items included songs from films and theatre productions, and excerpts from operas and musical comedies.



Tikhon Khrennikov among the members of the cast engaged in "Ballad of a Hussar".

FACTS AND EVENTS

Festivals. An International Children's Film Festival has closed in Trier, Portugal. The Soviet film, "You've Never Ever Dreamed", won a very great success and Tatyana Akopyeva, who played the female lead, received an honorary certificate.

Opera. The first performance of Sergei Prokofiev's "The Love of Three Oranges" produced in the Leipzig Opera Theatre by the Soviet director Boris Polovnikov has become a significant event in Leipzig's cultural life.

Woodcarving is a cherished hobby of Alexander Morokov, a fillet of the Zhukovskiy telephone exchange in Moscow. Over a period of ten years he has fashioned over 300 artifacts, and many were displayed to Moscow and nationwide.



SOVIET LITERATURE ABROAD

Foreign readers received many new Soviet fiction books in 1982. A TASS correspondent was told at the Soviet Copyright Agency (VAP). They include Chingiz Aitmatov's novel "A Day Lying Longer Than a Century", which was published in Finland, Britain, the FRG, Sweden, and Turkey; a book of Georgi Merkov's stories, published in Japan, and stories by Anatoly Aleksei which are found in French bookshops. A number of Soviet sci-fi novels have been published in the USA.

As to the books by foreign writers which will be published this year in the USSR, it is difficult to enumerate them. According to UNESCO, the Soviet Union is the world's leading country in translated literature.

The Soviet Copyright Agency has concluded agreements for an exchange of dramatic works. Foreign theatregoers will have the opportunity to view our best plays. "The Story of a Horse" (teller Leo Tolstoy's "Kholostomer") will be staged in Argentina, Japan, Venezuela; it has already been successfully performed in Spain. "The Wizard" by Alexander Volodin was staged by a student theatre in Mexico, and the response was so great that it is now

being rehearsed by a large professional theatre. Scandinavian theatres and TV networks have shown a dramatized version of Valentin Rasputin's "Live on and Remember". They are now preparing the story's audio performance. The FRG theatres will stage "Anna Karenina", "And Quiet Flows the Don" and plays by Mikhail Roshchin. Meanwhile contemporary Soviet plays have attracted the attention of directors in India.

WHAT'S ON!

March 2-5

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 2—Hertal, "Vain Precautions" (ballet). 3—Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera). 5—Leningrad Ballet Ensemble "Choreographic Miniatures".

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 2—Puccini, "Tosca" (opera). 3—Khachatryan, "Spartacus" (ballet). 4—Tchekovskiy, "The Queen of Spades" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 3—Puccini, "Le Bohème" (opera). 5—Tchekovskiy, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 2—Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 4—Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes". 5—Milyutin, "Girls in a Hurry".

FILMS

A Carnival (Gorky Film Studio, USSR, in 2 parts). The main heroine has dreams of becoming an actress.

Makvala Kasrashvili

guest performances

The Bolshoi soloist, Makvala Kasrashvili, has recently visited Britain. The producer for Covent Garden Royal Opera Company, Peter Wood, has invited, Sinfonia Yavashvili, Bulgaria, Stewart Burroughs, Gemlit Evans, of Britain, and other opera singers to the production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni", conducted by Gennadiy Kolbin, of Austria.

The European press has acclaimed the results of Makvala Kasrashvili's singing. "The Guardian" stated:

Kasrashvili was also by the Covent Garden at the theatre in Brussels to sing Mozart's opera "La clemenza di Tito". She may also tour France and the FRG. Finland she will sing in the role of "Covallaria" with Beethoven's "Fidelio" and in the role of "Requiem", and will form a solo concert. In the future she is planning to sing with the Bolshoi together with Bolshoi singer Boris K.

'THE SEA GULL' IN FILM VERSION

A new page has been added to the artistic life of the famous play, "The Sea Gull" by Anton Chekhov. The same title and successfully in the film version has been screened in the TV production was by the famous Maya Plisetskaya who also starred in the play.

"The Sea Gull", says Plisetskaya, more than any play by the great Russian writer, is notable for its emotional character, its poetry and its flying rhythm. The author plays a role in the play by playing a rich variety of roles, characters and the film, what directed at the version of the appropriate musical composition. We remember the play's atmosphere, pitch and mood, to reveal its dramatic subtlety.

BUSINESS

Embargo policy rejected

All practically minded businessmen and politicians in the West reject the US-sponsored attempt to cut trade and economic relations between the USSR and West Germany and to prevent the implementation of their major project known as "pipes for gas".

The agreement allowing for the delivery of Soviet natural gas to West Germany will go down in history as the East-West venture of the century, believes Franz Dret, an economic expert from Dusseldorf, as it promotes trade on a greater scale

between West Germany and the USSR.

Peter-Michael Weirauch, a leader of Lubbeck's industrial and trade association, closed East-West trade as dynamic.

Among "pipes for gas" proponents is the noted West German politician, the Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, J. Rau, who declared that West Germany with the USSR and other socialist countries is a major factor for the FRG. Addressing a meeting of the Mannesmannwerke Werke personnel, in Mülheim (Ruhr), he said:

An important element in Austria's economic development

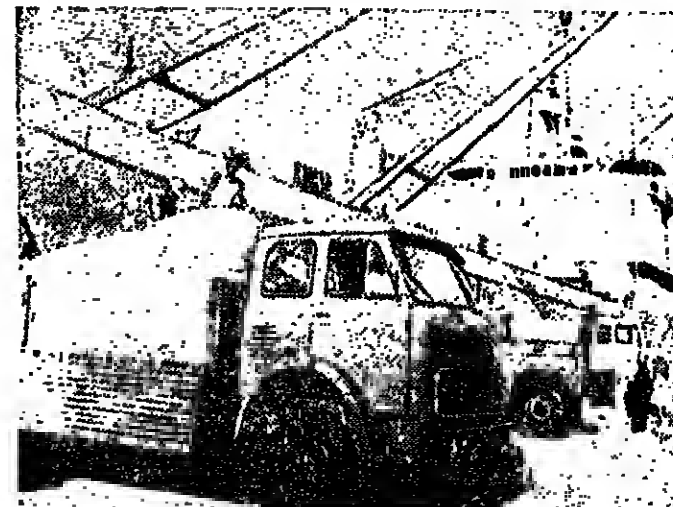
Cooperation with the Soviet Union which was started off in the 20s has become a major element in the economic development of Austria's heavy industries. The federal government actively supports such contacts and in general pursues a firm policy towards maintaining economic cooperation with the countries of the East. Such a policy helps neutral Austria offset the adversities of the crisis which has engulfed the countries of Western Europe.

"Our relations with the USSR have been developing particularly well since 1972 when our factories received the first large Soviet order," says Walter Albes, manager of Haid Industries. This was followed by new big orders. In 1976, the Soviet Union received from Stockerau nearly 40 numerical control machine tools. A few months ago, Haid Industries undertook to manufacture for the USSR another twelve numerical control lathes as well as several auto-

mobiles. Four of these have already been shipped to their destination.

A new trend in cooperation between the two sides is the joint work by Austrian and Soviet specialists to perfect a machine tool which today is being produced in Ryzan. The first sample of the modified tool is already in existence. It was exhibited at the International Fair in Vienna, and this is only the beginning. Specialists from Stockerau and from Ryzan continue work on perfecting their products.

It should be said that Haid Industries was the first company in Austria to embark on this type of close cooperation with the Soviet Union. By so doing, they have blazed a trail along which other firms are now following suit. Designers at the Walter factory, for instance, are now cooperating with Soviet engineers in the production of improved machine tools. Contacts with Soviet specialists have also been established by designers at the König and Bauer group of industries.



Kompong Som is Kampuchea's chief sea port. The local people highly appreciate the help given them by Soviet doctors in organizing work at the port. Now a new group of Soviet specialists is working here.

Contacts and contracts

© The participants of the 6th session of the Joint Soviet-Dutch Commission on Cooperation in the Economy, Industry and Technology have discussed the present state of and the prospects for the development of cooperation in the above areas as well as the activities of working groups on different branches of industry and agriculture.

© 25 Danish manufacturers took part in the Days of Danish Technology which recently took place in Moscow.

MUTUAL TRADE ADVANCEMENTS

Great progress has been made to the field of trade between Yugoslavia and the USSR. Last year, writes the "Privredni Pregled" paper, since it has exceeded the 8,600,000 dollar figure, far more than the planned target. The paper points out the deficit in Yugoslavia's trade with the USSR declined from 1,000 million dollars in 1980 to 323,500,000 last year.

A recent protocol signed in Belgrade for 1982 bilateral trade relations confirmed cooperation between the two countries. The USSR will provide Yugoslavia with machines, equipment, raw and other materials, while Yugoslavia will return to provide the USSR with various equipment, chemical and consumer goods. Their sales this year will reach 7,000 million dollars. Yugoslavia will supply the Soviet Union with products worth 1,200 million dollars under contracts concluded before February 1st this year, the paper reports.

IF YOU ARE GOING ON A JOURNEY, WE SINCERELY ADVISE YOU TO TRAVEL VIA SOVIET RAIL

Soviet trains take the discomfort out of rail travel. You will relax in a cosy well-equipped compartment, looked after by attentive attendants. In the restaurant car you can become acquainted with Russian cuisine while you travel through the wide expanses of the Soviet Union. The journey will be easy and you will elight of your destination refreshed and invigorated.

May we also remind you that your travelling expenses will be minimal, since rail is the cheapest form of transport. Groups of 10 or more people get a discount. Tourist groups from England, Belgium, Holland, France, the FRG, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and Finland are provided by Soviet Railways with a 25-40 per cent discount of the fare.

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SOVIET RAILWAYS



REAGAN'S BIG MISTAKE

The Reagan administration's course in reducing trade with the USSR is a big mistake, since business relations between the two countries are mutually beneficial and strong.

Board of the Hewlett-Packard company, speaking at an annual meeting of the Board of Directors in Palo Alto, California.

The pointed out that he did not intend to close down his firm's office in Moscow despite Washington's pressure.

'SIMON BOLIVAR' SETS SAIL

The new container ship "Simon Bolivar", the head ship of a new series built by Bulgaria under orders from the USSR, recently delivered the first batch of international class containers from Varna to the Soviet port of Lysichovsk. The ship was named after the celebrated hero of the national liberation movement in Latin America.

The "Simon Bolivar", a new addition to the fleet of specialized container ships of the Latvian shipping lines, will sail on long-distance routes abroad. It can carry 400 international class containers, has advanced navigation instruments and good working and off-duty facilities for the crew.

BEAUTY, COMFORT AND FUNCTIONALITY

Such are the basic requirements of fashion designers and clothing experts in socialist countries for modern clothing. These points were given special attention by the participants of a meeting recently held in Bulgaria of the working group for clothing set up at the CMEA Standing Commission for Light

Industry. Specialists from the USSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania discussed trends for 1983 and familiarized themselves with recent fashions. In addition to a fashion show, sales of the latest designs were held in Sofia, on the initiative of the Bulgarian centre for new commodities and fashions.

ANGOLA TRAINS ITS SPECIALISTS

The student body of Luanda University rises to eight thousand people. The students are former workers, peasants and servicemen of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA).

Today, a single system of education and vocational training has been set up in the country.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are giving assistance to Angola in the training of its national personnel. Soviet teachers are at work at vocational training schools in Lubango, Lobito, Luanda and other towns and share their knowledge with future agronomists and machine operators, bulldozer and calligraphers. The USSR has helped Angola train over six thousand highly qualified personnel since Soviet-Angolan cooperation has been in existence.

Cooperation in Mongolia's economic plans

The current five-year development plan in Mongolia will mark an important stage in the strengthening of Mongolia's economic, scientific and technological cooperation with socialist countries.

The USSR will aid Mongolia in building and reconstructing over 340 projects. Such plans include putting into operation the Ardenst mining and dressing combine, the first section of the Baginuur coal quarry,

the reconstruction of some plants, building several units at the thermal electric station No. 4 in Mongolia's capital Ulaanbaatar and some enterprises of the Mongolian Veterinary Association.

Apart from construction, expansion and reconstruction of various enterprises, the socialist countries will help Mongolia introduce advanced technologies and machinery in industry and agriculture.